FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISITS OF DELEGATIONS

Economic Group Leaves for Japan

AU191628 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] A Bulgarian economic delegation led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov is on its way to Japan where it will pay a visit at the invitation of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations.

Delegation Returns From Morocco

AU201922 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- The delegation that took part in the 3rd session of the Bulgaro-Moroccan Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation returned from Rabat. The head of the delegation and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, spoke before journalists of the results of the session:

"We signed a protocol with the chairman of the Moroccan side of the commission, Mr Nahjoubi Aherdan, state minister for cooperation, in which the basic trends in our future joint activity are outlined. Bulgaria will continue to export to Morocco machines, chemical and pharmaceutical products, different goods of the metallurgical industry, the light industry and agriculture. We will import phosphates, non-ferrous metal concentrate, etc. It was agreed that the "Balkan-Carimpex" and the respective Moroccan company will start negotiations on industrial joint activity in car-making and the production of storage batteries. Great interest was evinced in the engineering activity of our companies in other countries. A new, big group of Bulgarian mathematicians will go to teach in the Moroccan educational establishments."

The Bulgarian minister held fruitful talks with the heads of many ministries. With the state secretary for foreign affairs and member of the Executive Committee of the "Istiqlal" party, Mr Abdelhaz Tazi, he exchanged thoughts on Bulgarian experience in agriculture and on the roads of deepening the joint activity in this sphere.

Stoichkov Returns From Nigeria

AU210922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] The Bulgarian Government delegation, headed by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Nigeria today. The delegation had attended the second session of the Bulgarian-Nigerian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Ivan Sakarev, minister of architecture and construction, and by other Bulgarian officials.

Karamanev Returns From Moscow

AU202042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] On 20 March the Bulgarian economic delegation led by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, returned from Moscow. The delegation had talks with leaders of the USSR Ministry of Trade and signed a supplementary protocol on a consumer goods trade exchange between the two countries.

RUDE PRAVO: U.S. USING 'BLACKMAIL' AT INF TALKS

LD211535 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The U.S. ideas of balance in Europe, its deform actions and gross violation of the principle of equality and equal security are the cause of the stalemate at the Soviet-American discussions on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

The American side is assuming stands which give no hope for a conclusion of an agreement and tries to undermine the discussions in two points: It refuses to include in the discussions the American nuclear weapons already deployed in Western Europe and does not want to hear anything about the British and French arsenal of medium-range missiles which is an important part of the nuclear power of NATO. It is indifferent to the Soviet Union, which country is the owner of the missiles directed against its territory and against the territories of other socialist states, the daily stressed, and pointed to the American demand to liquidate all Soviet missiles. Only if this condition is fulfilled will the U.S. not transfer its new missiles to Europe. But NATO's mighty power in the category of these weapons will remain unchanged.

This is not a proposal, but blackmailing, these are not serious discussions, but intentional foiling of the hope for an agreement. The aim is nothing but the achievement of the strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and weakening of the defence capability of the socialist community, the daily stressed.

History and experience have shown that agreement on peace cannot be obtained by requests. But the aggressive forces of imperialism will give up their war plans only if they meet with a resolute resistance, and this is the enormous task of the peace and anti-war movement, RUDE PRAVO said.

UN ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON 'PRAGUE DECLARATION'

LD161929 Prague CTK in English 1546 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] New York -- The response of the representatives of Western powers, however different, confirms that the results of the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee have aroused great attention in the world and that Warsaw Treaty proposals are currently being studied in NATO countries, Czechoslovak Ambassador to the U.N. Stanislav Suja has told CETEKA.

Stanislav Suja said that U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar had appreciated in particular the fact that the proposals concerning all aspects of current international life are in harmony with the effort of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member states and the letter and spirit of the U.N. Charter.

Regardless of the well-known objections of Western states to the Warsaw Treaty initiatives, soberly thinking circles regard the Prague declaration as a comprehensive document with far-reaching effects. He stressed that in this context the Western states focus their attention on the Warsaw Treaty proposal to conclude a treaty on the renunciation of military force and maintaining peaceful relations between Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states, and that it is pleasing that also some neutral states regard the Prague proposals as an important stimulus for easing military confrontation in Europe.

Stanislav Suja said the Prague declaration was positively accepted by the representatives of non-aligned countries who appreciated the fact that the proposals were put forward just at a period of deteriorated international situation as an expression of the continuing effort of the socialist countries for peace, international security and disarmament.

He said the representatives of the non-aligned states had voiced their conviction that the offer of direct talks between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in connection with the proposed conclusion of a treaty on renunciation of the use of force and on maintaining peaceful relations is the best way of settling the present situation. He added that they welcomed the possibility of a subsequent application of the treaty also to countries outside Europe.

Stanislav Suja pointed out that the Prague declaration must be seen as a collective program document of the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries, constituting a firm platform for further joint work in the United Nations whose main aim is to protect present and future generations from the scourge of nuclear catastrophe.

RESULTS OF MOSCOW MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU211232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "In Unified Effort for Peace, Against War"]

[Excerpts] The conference of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers parties on international and ideological matters concluded this Tuesday in Moscow. The representatives of fraternal parties exchanged opinions and experiences, adopted common conclusions on international problems, and thoroughly assessed topical tasks in the political, ideological, and propaganda work connected with the current development of the foreign-political situation.

The Moscow meeting was a businesslike conference, constructive, and comradely; it was held in an atmosphere of international solidarity. It was unanimously stressed that Marxism-Leninism was, and remains, a firm ideological foundation of the communists' correct and effective policy and of the fulfillment of new tasks which life presents. And there are quite a few such tasks.

There is no doubt that the year 1983 can in many respects become a significant delineator from the viewpoint of international relations. The United States and NATO are sharpening the situation in all spheres of life -- political, economic, military, and ideological. Particularly in the sphere of the ideological battle they are increasingly relying on the methods of psychological war, they are making no secret of their goal -- to halt the progressive transformations in the world.

In cooperation with the most reactionary circles of imperialism, the present American Government is combining the doctrine on "holding back communism" with the concept of the "victorious nuclear war." This is a threat which has never faced mankind before in its entire history.

The decisive force that can successfully defend and ensure the peaceful development of the world is the strength of the socialist community. We are faced by an extremely significant task, one of a truly epochal significance -- namely, frustrating the war plans of world reaction and ensuring peaceful life for all people on our planet, regardless of their religion or race.

The conference stressed that, currently, one must openly point out and unmask the main danger threatening mankind: the aggressive policy of the United States and the NATO pact.

This was unambiguously accomplished by the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The sum of the foreign-political initiatives submitted by the socialist states represents a truly realistic alternative to the policy of arms races and war threats pursued by the United States and its allies. Their militarist policy is leading to a disruption of international stability and, in its acute consequences, it is bringing us closer to the threshold of a nuclear war. In the Prague declaration the Warsaw Pact states proposed to the NATO pact member states direct talks on the non-increase and substantial reduction of military expenditures.

Although the socialist states have already submitted a series of peace initiatives which provide an answer to all significant international problems, they continue to be prepared to discuss, on principle, all further constructive proposals on resolving the key problems of international life, and to consistently adhere in this to the principle of equality, equal security, and mutual advantages.

One must not forget that, should the United States succeed in deploying intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the overall situation would shift to a different plane, and the battle for peace and detente would take place under far more complicated conditions. It is the task not only of the socialist states, but of all peace forces in the world to prevent the emergence of such a situation.

Imperialism's growing aggressiveness is threatening all states and peoples indiscriminately. An experienced adversary is attacking us, and he has considerable means at his disposal; and, let us emphasize, in his reactionary offensive he is casting aside his interimperialist conflicts and coordinating his actions, acting as a unified counterrevolutionary front.

The World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War will convene in July [month as received] in Prague. We expect it to become a broad dialogue of the adversaries of war and armament. It should lead to an activation of the joint course against the danger of war and against its makers, and for supporting disarmament and peace. Unity in the peace struggle is an urgent order of our times.

Socialism has accomplished a respectable feat not only for the people of our countries, but for all of mankind! It is the guarantor of peace and progress in the world. One of the most basic factors of the present lies in the unified effort of world socialism and all peace-loving forces of mankind.

USSR'S SMIRNOV ARRIVES FOR VISIT 21 MAR

LD?11143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Czechoslovakia today on a several-day visit. At Ruzyne Airport the guest was welcomed by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier, and by Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

PAPERS ATTACK POPE'S CENTRAL AMERICA TRIP

AU181156 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak both carry on 17 March on page 7 a 500-word commentary by Stanislav Martin, entitled "Support for Reactionary Regimes."

RUDE PRAVO carries the commentary in the column "Notes," PRAVDA in the column "Foreign-Political Notes." Martin deals with the "difficult situation created for the Catholic Church" by a "part of the clergy, and even certain members of the hierarchy," who have "taken the side of the 'popular church'" in Central American countries, adding that "this was also the reason why the pope set off for Latin America for the third time within a relatively short period of time." After noting that the pope "continued the tenor" of his former visits during his present trip by warning the clergy against political activities and shaking hands with figures of a bloody regime in Guatemala, while "not including in his itinerary a visit to the grave of the enormously popular Archbishop Romero, who was shot by a rightwing commando outside the gates of the cathedral," Martin describes how the pope "did not at all mention the problems worrying Nicaraguan Catholics," such as "U.S. maneuvers against the Sandinist revolution," but urged believers to obey their bishops. Martin notes the discrepancy between the pope's calls for peace and reconciliation and the end of wars and assassinations on the one hand, and his "acts clearly taking the side of reactionary, antipopular forces," on the other. Martin concludes by stating that the pope's trip "showed with particular clarity the hypocrisy of Vatican policy as a 'third force'" and that the pope had "disappointed those Central American Catholics who had been expecting him to condemn the regimes that are responsible for the massacres of the population. His trip showed that the idea certain people harbored; namely, that he could contribute to resolving the crisis in that area -- was quite erroneous," Martin concludes.

STROUGAL SENDS MESSAGE TO PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

LD181820 Prague CTK in English 1638 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Friday a telegram of sympathy to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in connection with the landslide near the town of Lanzhou.

BENO LEAVES FOR BULGARIA ON WORKING VISIT

LD211401 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left today for Bulgaria for a working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. At the Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

HOFFMANN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST MEETING

LD202215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] The delegation of the Central Trade Union Council headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, returned from Budapest to Prague today. The delegation attended talks between leading representatives of the European member organizations of the World Trade Union Federation there.

SALGOVIC AT SLOVAK ANTI-FASCIST UNION CONGRESS

LD200037 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] The Congress of the Slovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters opened in Bratislava today.

It is being attended by a party and government delegation headed by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

The participants in the congress noted that the organs and organizations of the Slovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters during the past year had successfully fulfilled the tasks arising from the congresses of the CPCZ and the CPSL and from top-level meetings of the union.

Among those who spoke in the ensuing debate was Comrade Viliam Salgovic, who said, among other things, that the Slovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters had always been in the forefront of those who have striven to bring about progressive transformations in our country. As one of the first helpers of the Communist Party it has been marching alongside it on the exacting road toward the set aim. He then went on to praise the good quality of the concentrated educational work through which the union is exerting an influence on the public and, in particular, on the young generation. In conclusion, Comrade Salgovic spoke about the union's tasks in the coming period, emphasizing the resolve of its members to continue to make use of the revolutionary traditions in educating the young generation in the spirit of internationalism and socialist patriotism. He assured union members that their effort will have the full support of the Communist Party and the whole society.

LENART RECEIVES SLOVAK ANTIFASCIST UNION OFFICIAL

LD211803 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Today in Bratislava Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary and Slovak National Front Central Committee chairman, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Slovak Union of Antifascist Fighters headed by Peter Dudas, its acting deputy chairman, who briefed him on the preparations for and the course and results of the union's congress, which ended yesterday. Comrade Lenart appreciated the union's meritorious activity, especially in mass political work, where it has effectively linked the legacy of the whole of antifascist struggle to the tasks of building an advanced socialist society.

PRAGUE PARTY COMMITTEE VIEWS ROLE IN EDUCATION

Nemec Speaks

LD211931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] The Prague City CPCZ Committee today discussed the role of Communists and party organizations in the ideological and specialist training of undergraduates in the eight higher educational establishments in Prague. The meeting was opened and chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague party organization. It was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The main report, delivered by Bohumil Nemec, secretary of the party's City Committee, analyzed in a detailed and criticial manner the current situation in communist education, specialist training, and cadre work at higher educational establishments in the capital city. The report stated that the role of party members in raising the quality of pedagogical-educational and scientific work, strengthening study discipline and asserting closer links between sciences and the manufacturing sector had increased. At the same time, however, it stressed that the system of communist education must mold young people into specialists prepared both politically and professionally to play their part in society.

As has been shown, not all graduates have proved themselves able to cope successfully, above all, in the political sense, with the transition from studies to practical life. Among some undergraduates there is still the tendency to take more from society than to give back. It is here that a communist university or college teacher must play a key role.

Havlin Speaks

LD211951 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Speaking in the discussion at today's session of the Prague City CPCZ in Prague, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, talked about further improving the quality of the educational process at Prague high schools. He pointed to the irreplaceable nature of high schools in the preparation of those cadres which, frequently, have a concrete, even decisive, influence on the standards of the economy and other spheres of our life. He emphasized that only graduates who are prepared in every possible way and devoted to socialism and who live for the life and needs of the people will be able to master the ever more demanding tasks. Everyday practice will test the quality of studies, the art of management, and the ability to recognize and support everything new and progressive in line with the long-term needs of our society, Comrade Josef Havlin underlined.

At the same time, members of the Prague City CPCZ Committee also assessed the progress of the annual membership meetings and party conferences in the capital. They agreed that they had fulfilled their purpose and demonstrated the state of preparedness of Communists in various organizations regarding the fulfillment of economic tasks and ensuring the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

COMMISSION REVIEWS FUEL, ENERGY SITUATION

AU211150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 83 p 2

[CTK report in column "By Teletype, Mail, or Telephone..."]

[Text] The CSSR Government's Commission for Fuels and Energy Supply held a meeting in Prague on Thursday. It discussed the results achieved in supplying the national economy with fuel and energy in the winter months and noted that in the second quarter of this year prerequisites exist for a smooth supply of coal, electricity, gas, and liquid fuels. At the same time, among other things, the commission stressed that it is necessary to purposefully continue rationalizing the consumption of fuels and energy, because their consumption in a number of enterprises, compared with production results being achieved, is still high.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN ENVOY DEPARTS -- Augustin Salvat, Mexico's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, has left Czechoslovakia for good. He was seen off at the airport by Jindrich Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol in the CSSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 83 p 3 AU]

COOPERATION WITH YEMEN -- Representatives of the CSSR's Strojexport foreign trade enterprise and those of the Office for Geology and Research of Mineral Riches in Aden, Yemen, signed a contract on the geological mapping of Yemen a few days ago in Aden. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 83 p 7 AU]

U.S.-GDR TRADE COUNCILS MEET IN LEIPZIG

AU221101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Saturday, the sixth joint meeting of the GDR-U.S. and the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Councils was opened in Leipzig. Over 20 presidents and leading representatives of important concerns from the United States are participating in the meeting, which will be continued in Berlin on Monday.

Earlier, the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council -- which is headed by David Tendler, president of Philipp Brothers -- was received by Gerhard Beil, chairman of the GDR-U.S. Trade and Economic Council, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade.

ACTIVITIES OF USSR, CSSR AT LEIPZIG FAIR

Reception for Soviets

AU221023 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Mar 83 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- In honor of the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Spring Fair headed by Ivan Ustiyan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR, Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on 18 March. In his toast, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, stressed the great efforts of the fraternal socialist countries in solving the tasks set by their parties and governments. "He stressed that outstanding economic and scientific-technological results are being achieved under socialist conditions. Many exhibits at the fair are an impressive testimony to this."

Petr Abrasimov underlined the esteem and international character of the Leipzig Fair, which is expressed by the fact that many ministers and other high-ranking government representatives from 33 countries have visited the fair.

"The dinner was also attended by Alfred Neumann, Werner Jarowinsky and Gerhard Schuerer, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, as well as by other prominent figures of the two fraternal countries."

Meeting With Czechs

AU211320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 83 p 1

[Summary] Leipzig (NND) -- On Thursday, Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, had a friendly meeting in Leipzig with the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Milos Jakes and Josef Lenart, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, as well as with the CPCZ Central Committee member Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier. During the visit, Guenter Mittag briefed the guests on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

On a tour of the Leipzig Fair there were numerous meetings and talks with ministers and general directors of combines. Milos Jakes and Jozef Lenart reported on the results and experiences in carrying out the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The exchange of views, which was to further deepen cooperation between the two countries, was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Hermann Poeschel, Central Committee department head.

FRG CORRESPONDENT REPORTS NEW INCIDENTS IN JENA

DW211249 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 21 Mar 83 p 6

[Helmut Loelhoeffel report]

[Text] Berlin, 20 March -- On the periphery of a peace demonstration organized by the SED at the Jena market square, some young people carrying homemade placards were encircled by men in civilian clothes, who threatened them and used physical force to drive them away. The noisy incident, which was observed by many participants in the demonstration, caused protests. Clergymen of the Evangelical Church said they were shocked.

The incident, which was reported by eyewitnesses, occurred on Friday afternoon. As in previous years on the 38th anniversary of the bombing of Jena, the SED had organized a demonstration with several thousand people assembled in marching columns. Following several speeches, a prepared "announcement" was read which, according to the local press, was "unanimously" applauded by the participants.

A group of about 30 young people also took part in the demonstration, at which spontaneous statements were unwanted. Some of them carried posters with slogans such as: "Renounce force," "Peace for all," "Create peace without weapons," "Away with the war toys," "Against militarization of life," and "We want social peace service." During the demonstration, some men suddenly ran toward the group and tore the placards down and ripped up the slogans. A picture carried by transport worker Roland Jahn, who was recently released from prison, was destroyed. Painter Frank Rub, who was released from pretrial detention, held up part of a poster with the inscription "Militarization out of our life." Eyewitnesses reported that women and children were harassed and roughly handled in the assault-like action. With the cry "Bring the children to safety," the young people withdrew to the nearby Friedenskirche, where the incidents were discussed that night in the presence of the Jena superintendant and the Thuringian land bishop.

During an official demonstration on Saturday afternoon, two of the young people laid a wreath for the victims of the Jena air raid. The wreath bore the inscription "In honorable commemoration -- Jena peace community" and the biblical peace symbol "Swords to plowshares," which GDR authorities don't like to see. According to reports from Jena, these inscriptions "were obliterated by people in civilian clothes."

DELEGATION OF LIBYAN-GDR SOCIETY ARRIVES

AU211402 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Thursday, a delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah-GDR Society headed by its president, Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, arrived for a study and friendship visit in the GDR." It was welcomed by Bruno Kiesler, secretary of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, and Joerg Vorholzer, president of the GDR-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

"Muhammad al-Hijazi reaffirmed the necessary common action in the anti-imperialist struggle, particularly against the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. He stressed the outstanding role of the Soviet Union and the GDR in securing peace, which is fully appreciated by the Libyan people".

He called the constructive attitude of the GDR to the Swedish proposal for a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons a renewed expression of the firm will for peace of the GDR and expressed thanks for the solidarity for the Libyan people in the struggle against the U.S. policy of threats.

In the afternoon, the folklore group of the friendship delegation gave a performance for the working people of Berlin. At the beginning of the event, the presidents of the two friendship committees stressed the solidarity and growing friendship between the two peoples.

VICE PREMIER MEETS LIBYAN AGRICULTURE SECRETARY

AU212041 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Mar 83 p 2

["Meetings at the Leipzig Spring Fair: Cooperation With Libya Develops Successfully: Guenther Kleiber Received Secretary for Agrarian Reform"]

[Text] Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, had talks with Muhammad Mahmud al' 'Hijazi, president of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]-GDR Friendship Society and secretary for agrarian reform and land reclamation.

The interlocutors valued the longstanding successful economic and scientific-technical cooperation, particularly in mechanizing agriculture. They underscored that the forthcoming fifth session of the joint GDR-SPLAJ Commission for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation will help to further develop economic relations for mutual benefit.

SCHUERER RECEIVES IRANIAN PLANNING MINISTER

AU211510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 83 p 2

[Summary] On 17 March, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received for a talk in Leipzig Mohammad Taqi Banki, Iranian minister of state in charge of plan and budget organizations, who is in the GDR for a visit to the Leipzig Spring Fair.

"In the friendly talk, the economic cooperation between the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran was particularly stressed, which is based on mutual respect and equal rights to the benefit of both peoples." The partners in the talk referred to the fact that in past years, foreign trade between the two countries has increased considerably, and agreed on further deepening the economic relations.

Gerhard Schuerer briefed the Iranian guest on the experiences in improving management and planning in the national economy of the GDR, and Mohammad Taqi Banki stressed that his visit will contribute to further expand the trade and economic relations between the two countries.

CDU OFFICIALS MEET CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS IN ROME

AU212030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 Mar 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Talks With Christian Democratic Politicians in Italy"]

[Text] Rome (ADN) -- Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the CDU and chairman of the CDU group in the GDR's People's Chamber, was in Rome this week for talks with leading representatives of the Italian Christian Democratic Party (DC). Among others, he met Gerardo Bianco, DC group leader in the Italian Chamber of Deputies; Nicola Mancino, deputy DC group leader in the Senate; and Vito Lattanzio, head of the DC foreign policy office. The interlocutors agreed that everything possible must be done to preserve peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world. Wolfgang Heyl was received in the parliament building by Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies.

MARSHAL USTINOV ARRIVES; MET BY KOROM, CZINEGE

LD221027 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] The USSR minister of defense has arrived in Budapest. Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Politburo, who was invited for an official visit by the MSZMP and the government, was received at Ferihegy Airport by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

Soviet Media Coverage

For Soviet media coverage of Ustinov's visit to Hungary see the Eastern Europe section of the 22 March Soviet Union Daily Report and subsequent issues.

GASPAR, SHALAYEV BEGIN TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD211513 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Hungarian-Soviet trade union talks have begun in Budapest. The Hungarian delegation is led by Sandor Gaspar, National Trade Union Council secretary general, and the Soviet delegation led by AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev. The talks are taking place after last week's meeting in Hungary of leaders of the socialist countries' trade union centers. After the talks, the Soviet trade union representatives will visit Hungarian industrial and agricultural projects and cultural and educational institutes run by trade unions.

NEW PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LOSONCZI

LD212049 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 21 (MTI) -- Ma Lie, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Hungary, handed over his credentials monday to Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. Present was Dr Vencel Hazi, Hungarian deputy foreign minister.

SEJM DEBATES BEGIN; STATE POST CHANGES ENVISAGED

LD221000 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0900 GMT on 22 March begins carrying a live relay on the morning Sejm session debate. The reporter describes the scene, outlines the agenda and points out that the session is chaired by Sejm speaker Gucwa. At 0906 GMT Gucwa introduces Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski, who opens the session. Jablonski reads the obituaries of two deputies, Adamski and Niedzielski, and then proposes Deputies (Klosowski) and Paluch to be the new deputies for Konin and Zamosc respectively. At 0911 GMT the house votes its acceptance and the new deputies swear to be responsible deputies.

At 0913 GMT Internal Affairs Minister Kiszczak begins his speech, concluding at 1008 GMT. He is followed by Justice Minister Zawadzki, who speaks until 1057 GMT. At 1100 GMT Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish ends its live coverage of the Sejm session, with the announcer commenting that "live transmission will resume some time in the afternoon."

Agenda Items

LD221138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Excerpts] A 2-day Sejm debate, the first in this spring session, began at 1000 today. A report on the state of security and public order in the country was presented by the minister of internal affairs, Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak. During the session, the first reading of a bill on the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-1985 is envisaged. The agenda also envisages changes in state posts. This is connected with proposals submitted on a change in the post of Supreme Chamber of Control chairman, and on changes in the composition of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

ECONOMIC REFORM TO HAVE 'GREAT TRIAL' IN 1983

LD211244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 21 Mar 83

[(Jerzy Kowalski) commentary]

[Text] A strange fashion has been born in some sections of our society. When one begins to speak about economic reform, there are immediate remarks of the following sort: Has it not been cancelled yet? Or: Show me somebody who has already felt its results. And the gentlemen, satisfied with their jokes, depart with expressions of superiority on their faces, as if they were not living in a country whose economy should really be reformed.

The report on the implementation and effects of the economic reform in 1982 is over 180 pages long. It is sure to awaken great public interest for two reasons: expectations connected with the reform, and bad experiences from previous years when we were simply unable to implement various programs. The report presents the whole complexity of last year's situation. The general assessment is positive. The reform mechanisms are beginning to bring the expected, promising results. We have entered on the right path, from which there will be no turning back, although many solutions still need to be improved.

Let us begin with these negative phenomena which we have not yet managed to change. Employment policy is still in the old, bad style. Quality of production has deteriorated. In many enterprises the shaping of incomes had little in common with common sense, economic principles, and public interest. But at the same time, we have liquidated the great economic absurdities of 1981, when the whole industry -- that is, the main source of national income -- was unremunerative.

A breakthrough in the attitude of a great part of the managerial cadres gives rise to optimism: They are beginning to manage properly. Since August of last year industry has been increasing production, which may be evidence of better utilisation of materials and components on hand.

At the same time -- I know this well -- many listeners have become deeply disillusioned with the reform. Expectations were great, but the reform is merely a creation of conditions for more effective work. In those factories where neglect, inability, or laziness on the part of the administration have prevented the implementation of reform at the shop level, the workers are disappointed. In these factories it is necessary to change the cadres attitudes or to change the cadres. The government authorities for the reform rightly state that achievements could have been much greater if in many areas of the economy as much attention were devoted to implementing the reform as was spent on arguing that it will not be possible to apply it.

I will conclude by saying that the year 1982 was a year of launching the reform; the current year will be a period of great trial, and may it be a year of breakthroughs.

TU PORTRAYALS BY WEST, UNDERGROUND CRITICIZED

LD221005 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Commentary by Bogdan Chocianowicz, read by Zbigniew Arabski]

[Text] The unassuming, laborious and sometimes even not too safe organizational activities designed to put trade unions on some sort of footing are beginning to generate their own literature after barely a few months. The national official mass media, when they write or speak on this subject, do not try to conceal that the matter of trade unions is far from idyllic today. After visiting factories, reporters are unanimous when they state that the unions are having difficult beginnings. The reasons for these difficult and even painful birth pangs are well known; they have their historical roots -- both pre-August and post-August ones to put it in very general terms. And being aware of this tangled web of causes and consequences, no one is banking on miracles. Our experiences with miracles, incidentally, are not much to write home about because somehow or other it usually turns out that every miracle is sooner or later nothing more than hot air.

So we are assuming in advance that this time there will be no miracle and no bombast, no so-called spontaneous applause, no spontaneous resolutions for and against, no collective songs, prayers, orations, ovations, demonstrations and cries of triumph or similar appendages of our public life which can sometimes be applied -- but not in this case. This is how things are in real life and this is how the Polish press, radio, and television are portraying this, more or less faithfully and in keeping with reality. But the literature on setting up trade unions in Poland also has its second, and even third, side.

The second side is represented by the creative people working for West European and American papers and radio stations accredited in Warsaw. With a small number of exceptions their creativity represents a surprising literature of horror linked up with mawkish melodrama. When one reads this, one is reminded of the type of thing one used to read in one's early youth -- the heart-rending tales of Helena (Miszek) and of Walery Przyborowski all in one. There is something in this for naive young ladies from good families and something for uncritical juveniles. A classic example of writing of this kind are the reports of the Warsaw representative of the Washington POST, Bradley Graham, which are carried regularly in the Polish-language broadcasts of Voice of America.

Recently, for instance, Mr Graham went on a trip to Lodz, where the only thing he found worth seeing was, and I quote: a family factory worker. In the place where she used to wear a Solidarity badge, she now wears a miniature picture of Our Lady of Czestochowa. I have given you this quote because it illustrates a typical piece of manipulation. Mixing faith and religion in trade union matters -- well, not so much in these matters as in politics -- is a trick that is abused not only commonly but now also crudely. The gentleman, whose only and no doubt most revered picture is probably a picture of the President on a green rectangular piece of paper, does not need scruples. But there are people here who should have scruples but don't. These others form the third side of the literature on trade union topics.

It is true that this side is becoming less visible, more and more quiet, but it still exists. This third side functions in the so-called underground. The underground is, of course, against. The underground challenges. First and foremost -- I am quoting one of the illegal small magazines -- the thing that has to be done immediately is to boycott everything that the authorities come up with. In other words, one must boycott and ridicule the pro-government trade unions. End of quote. In addition to that, the text contains some more unrefined, even scurrilous, invectives and an undisguised threat addressed to those who join the unions, and even more so to those who are setting them up.

And this, ladies and gentlemen, is how this super-democratic fair play and implementation of the slogan of freedom of thought look like in practice: Make a few threats, get people's backs up, and create an atmosphere of moral -- but not only moral -- terror. Sometimes there are scenes which one might think have been taken from a thriller movie. A certain social activist who was head of a group of workers organizing a trade union at a Szczecin enterprise had her purse stolen which contained her documents, including her personal pass. The theft was carried out by breaking into a locked room. This happened a day before the planned date for the registration of the union. By stealing this woman's personal pass, which was necessary for registration purposes, it was intended to at least delay this date and also to warn her, to frighten her. The fact that this mini coup d'etat failed is another matter. But these are the conditions under which this trade union movement, which will be decisive for our joint tomorrow, is being created.

In spite of insinutations and slanderous statements this movement is being carried by bold people, and what is most important, by people who go about their business normally and do not play on colorful swings in a megalomaniac amusement park which has nothing to do with Polish reality.

AUTHORITIES SUMMON WALESA OVER TAX PROBLEMS

NC211715 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 21 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa has been summoned to appear tomorrow at his local tax office in connection with alleged irregularities in the books of his outlawed independent trade union Solidarity, sources at his home in Gdansk said today in a telephone conversation with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Walesa was first summoned to appear at the tax office last December, but refused to do so on the grounds that the summons was not properly worded. The next day he was taken there by force.

Sources in his entourage said the latest summons could prevent him from attending the trial of a group of underground Solidarity members scheduled to open tomorrow in Slupsk, 100 km (about 60 miles) from Gdansk.

SOLIDARITY BRANCH TO RESUME BENEFITS PAYMENTS

NC212002 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 (AFP) -- The underground executive of Solidarity at Warsaw's F.S.O. automobile factory will from April 1 again start to pay the birth and death benefits that the independent trade union used to grant its members before it was suspended and then dissolved under martial law. This was announced in a clandestine pamphlet that reached Western correspondents today. Payments of 3,000 zlotys (about 35 dollars) will be paid out by the union treasurer in birth and death benefits, and also to Solidarity members who have been arrested or fired for their union activities.

Meanwhile, a clandestine Solidarity committee in Krakow has urged underground branches of local factories to take similar decisions.

Last January the underground bulletin of Krakow's Nowa Huta steel complex had announced that some branches were establishing a welfare fund. Solidarity's underground national leadership had advised factory branches to resume and continue their welfare activities so that workers would not be compelled to join the new official unions for material reasons.

According to university sources, Solidarity also granted scholarships to Warsaw University students.

CORYWODA MEETS PARTY LECTURERS; CAMPAIGN UPCOMING

AU211537 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 83 p 2

[Report signed '(Wodz)': "Meeting of Central Committee and Voivodship Committee Lecturers"]

[Text] On 17 March a meeting of Central Committee and voivodship committee lecturers and political workers, in which Manfred Gorywoda, PZPR Central Committee secretary, participated, took place in Warsaw. The meeting, chaired by Janusz Janicki, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, tackled the assumptions of the 3-year plan as well as the anti-inflation and the savings program.

M. Gorywoda presented the group of lecturers with the assumptions of the 3-year socio-economic plan for the period 1983-1985. He stated, inter alia, that the basic aims of the plan, which was recently submitted to the Sejm for examination, had already been mapped out in the program for emerging from the crisis, which was adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress as well as at the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum.

In a short while, a long-term political-propaganda campaign will commence all over the country, and the public will then be presented with the government's programs. During the first stage of the campaign, the Central Committee and voivodship lecturers will promote the programs to enterprises and their work forces. In April and May these programs will be specified and established in individual enterprises, while in the fall there will be an examination of the implementation of the activities embarked upon.

The task of the party aktivs is, as Comrade M. Gorywoda emphasized, to create a favorable atmosphere for adopting the government's programs in plants.

M. Gorywoda also replied to many questions about the country's economic problems.

PRON NATIONAL, VOIVODSHIP LEADERS MEET

LD212134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] A meeting between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Provisional Council Presidium and chairmen of provisional voivodship councils of this

movement, which is taking place in Warsaw today, is devoted to assessing the course of the PRON programmatic-election campaign to date and preparing for the national congress. As is stressed in the discussion, the most important socioeconomic and political problems that prey on the minds of the society are raised in the gatherings and meetings organized by PRON activists in the course of the precongress campaign. The movement's concrete achievements are also presented, especially those of civic committees for national rebirth that were the first to be set up. The meeting participants state that it is necessary to increase the range of the movement's action in society in spite of the fact that the number of persons and walks of life in the PRON continuously grows. The session is chaired by Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy chairman of the PRON Provisional National Council and Sejm deputy speaker.

Lewandowski on Congress Preparations

LD212238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Excerpts] An evaluation of the latest progress of the program-electoral campaign in the national rebirth movement and of preparations for the national congress was the subject of today's meeting of the Provisional National Council Presidium of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and the chairmen of the provisional voivodship councils of this movement. During the break, our reporter asked for an interview with Wincenty Lewandowski, deputy chairman of the PRON Provisional National Council.

[Begin recording] [Question] At what stage is the precongress report-back and electoral campaign of the PRON?

[Answer] The campaign has three goals: the discussion of the draft PRON declaration, discussion of the draft statutory assumptions, the statutory principles, and the conduct of elections of congress participants as well as the candidates to the future National Council. Candidates for this council will be (?partly) elected at the voivodship congresses.

At present the campaign is coming to an end at the level of urban, urban-parish, and parish bodies. The second phase, the voivodship congresses, is still before us. The voivodship congresses are to sum up discussions on the draft statute and the draft PRON declaration, to collect proposals and submit them at the congresses. On the basis of these proposals the final form of both these documents will be passed and adopted. They are also to elect the rest of the congress participants from the voivodship and to elect the candidates to the National Council from a given voivodship.

[Question] What was the purpose of today's conference? Could you give a preliminary assessment? The discussion was very lively.

[Answer] The objective of today's meeting above all was to exchange views. I would say it was also to achieve a certain degree of uniformity of actions during the precongress campaign within the framework of the movement. The movement, as we know, is not a formalized one. The Provisional National Council is not a superior body. It is not some executive body above the voivodship councils or the councils on the lower levels. Its distinguishing feature is a nationwide range of activity.

In connection with this it is important for a certain uniformity in the various forms of action, not only policy uniformity, (?and so, too, a) political uniformity, but a uniformity of forms to be achieved by reaching agreement, by exchanging experience, exchanging views. This cannot be imposed, right?

I think that from this point of view the lively, sometimes very controversial, discussion probably fulfilled its goal well. Besides, it had the fairly important aim of putting forward preliminary assumptions on the progress of the congress, its organization, agenda [words indistinct]. [end recording]

JABLONSKI ISSUES INVITATION TO POPE JOHN PAUL II

LD211907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a letter to Pope John Paul II which reads as follows:

Your Holiness! I still remember the day of 10 June 1979 when, in the course of the ceremonial farewell in Krakow, the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, invited Your Holiness to participate personally in the jubilee of the 600th anniversary of the image of the Mother of God in Czestowchowa. Unfortunately, the prime mover of this pilgrimage did not live to see the year of the jubilee celebrations. On behalf of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic and in my own name, in agreement with the Episcopate of Poland, I invite Your Holiness to visit your homeland once again during the agreed period between 16-22 June 1983.

At the same time I express the conviction that both the announcement of the visit of Your Holiness this year itself and the further preparations for it, particularly the course which it takes and its results, will prove beneficial for the homeland, the socialist Polish state, for the national agreement which has begun in Poland and for the further normalization of relations between the state and the church.

The Polish nation, conscious of the experiences of history and of the threats to humanity, expects the visit by Your Holiness to promote the efforts by European nations and the world to preserve peace, to halt the arms race, and to avert a nuclear catastrophe. With these hopes we await the meeting with Your Holiness in Warsaw. Please accept my expressions of deep respect.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON MOSCOW CC SECRETARIES MEETING

AU211355 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 83 p 1

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "A Program Confirmed by Life"]

[Text] The Moscow conference on Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries is an important new step on the road to tightening the fraternal cooperation between these parties and the exchange of experiences between them concerning their domestic work and ideology, and concerning the shaping of foreign policy concepts about the most important problems of the world today. These problems involve defending peace and perpetuating peaceful coexistence between nations. They also involve combatting imperialism and its politics as a force which is trying to undermine the above peaceful order and coexistence. It is therefore no wonder that publicizing the Prague declaration, which formulates the principles behind the socialist countries' policy in this very sphere in the fullest and most topical way, occupied an important place in the talks.

The participants in the talks drew attention to the interest, understanding, and support which the concepts contained in the declaration -- including the proposal to sign a treaty on a mutual non-use of military strength and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic pact -- have aroused among wide sections of public opinion, ranging from the international labor movement, liberation movements, and antiwar movements, right up to numerous governments.

The system of proposals contained in the Prague declaration is a positive program of peaceful development for world society, and thus a constructive program for the development of mankind -- a program of life [word appears in capitals]. It is also a feasible alternative to the American arms race program and the program of disrupting international stability, which is difficult to describe in any other way except as a program of mass extermination [word appears in capitals].

The participants in the conference also examined the proposals put forward by the socialist countries, especially the USSR, on restricting and, in future, eliminating both medium-range nuclear armaments and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. This is a very important program for establishing detente in the world today, this detente being seriously threatened by the plans to deploy American missiles on our continent this year. Another threat to the building of peaceful life in Europe is the rebirth of revanchist trends in the FRG and the attempts to question the territorial and political realities in our part of the world.

The representatives of the Marxist parties of socialist countries did not restrict themselves to general topics and European matters. They discussed the significance of the Prague declaration's proposals concerning all areas of our planet where tension and conflicts have arisen -- due, of course, to the influence of imperialist forces and even created by them. This tension and conflict occur in Southeast Asia, throughout the Asian Continent, the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America, and even involve economic relations between North and South. The results of the recent talks held by nonaligned countries in New Delhi were commended. Today, the socialist movement is a decisive element in international life, and its interest encompasses all those other elements which compose this life. It is exceedingly significant that in all the above spheres the socialist movement is opposing the destructive and hegemonistic activities of imperialism and its most important force, the United States, by means of a positive and peaceful program of coexistence and development. It is also characteristic that, as stressed in Moscow, the parties represented at the talks are open to all constructive proposals from any side whatsoever.

Striving to achieve definite programs for solving the world's most important matters and indicating the efforts of imperialist centers to enhance these problems, the participants in the conference discussed how to fight the anticommunist "crusade" which has been organized by the U.S. Government and by certain other centers. Because it lacks convincing counterarguments and counterproposals to the peaceful plans of our countries and parties, imperialism is resorting to a campaign to discredit the authors of these plans and undermine the authority of the socialist community in the world. That is why the fight against the above "crusade" is an important element of the struggle to achieve peaceful programs which serve mankind. This struggle is not a defense, it is in the nature of an offensive. In this context it was stressed how important it is to explain our stance on war and peace and propagate reliable information on life in the socialist countries.

In addition, this year's Marxist anniversaries were brought to mind, and it was unanimously stressed that "Marxism-Leninism was and is an indestructible ideological foundation of a correct and effective policy by communists to settle all the new requirements put forward by life." The Moscow conference and the Prague declaration which forms the basis of its work are a new and important confirmation of this truth.

PLANE HIJACKED IN SLUPSK LANDS IN SWEDEN

LD211702 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] We have received a report from the civil milita voivodship command in Slupsk that an AN-2 plane belonging to the Slupsk branch of the agrotechnical services enterprise in Gdansk was hijacked this morning at (Rzutown) in Uwtka parish. The plane was hijacked by two employees of this enterprise with a pilot and a licensed mechanic who landed in Sweden with their families today.

TRADE MINISTER VIEWS CONSUMER GOODS SUPPLY

AU210920 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Mar 83 p 2

[PAP correspondent Janusz Kotarski interview with Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services: "The Market: Establishing Positive Trends"; -- date and place not given]

[Text] Last year ended accompanied by fears about the market situation caused by the considerable growth in people's incomes. Since supplies to the market are low, this growth posed the threat of a wider gap between supply and demand. However, daily observations of the market indicate that the above fluctuation in equilibrium did not seriously affect the availability of goods, though of course this availability is still unsatisfactory. The stabilization of the food market is chiefly the result of the rationing system, which is the lesser of two evils. There is still a shortage of industrial goods. How does the trade situation at the beginning of this year appear in the light of the balance sheet between people's incomes and expenditure, and do present trends offer any hope for an improvement in the market situation?

[Answer] The population's expenditure on goods and services this January and February was 68.5 percent higher than during the same months last year. This is significantly more than the growth in the population's total income, which amounts to 38 percent. This is without doubt a positive trend. It shows that there is a drop in the accumulation of so-called hot money, which is money not covered by market goods. However, this hot money supply is still considerable and constantly growing, albeit at an ever smaller rate. In January, the excess money in the hands of the population amounted to Z45 billion, and in February it was already less, at Z37 billion. This still means it is essential to quickly introduce an anti-inflation program. This necessity is particularly clear from the point of view of the market. A basic feature of this program ought to be: doing everything possible to increase market production. A certain improvement in the situation at the beginning of the year made it possible to increase retail sales by 22 percent calculated in terms of the prices in force in February last year, and by 57 percent calculated in terms of current prices. This shows, however, that prices also exert an important influence on market equilibrium.

I wish to clearly stress that we do appreciate the social aspects of this phenomenon and, as far as trade is concerned, we wish to do everything to prevent the 15 percent price rises envisaged in the plan from being significantly exceeded this year, for this may affect the community's standard of living. For example, we can already see today that a greater percentage of people's total expenditure is going to goods. This percentage has increased to 85 percent this February, as compared to 81 percent last February. A favorable phenomenon for us is the gradual build-up of reserve stocks. These stocks have grown by 8.5 percent since December. One can generally say that positive trends are emerging in the relationship between supplies of goods and people's incomes. Making these trends permanent depends above all on a growth in production, and at least on industry's implementation of the assumptions of the central annual plan which involves greater quantity, not greater quality like last year.

[Question] Can you describe the supply situation at the end of the first quarter and immediately before Easter on the basis of the contracts which are currently being settled and on the basis of realistic forecasts concerning supplies? There is a fear, for example, that earlier authorization of the redemption of April ration coupons may cause difficulties with shopping.

[Answer] Such fears are completely unfounded. We made this decision with the knowledge that there are enough stocks to act as a guarantee. For example, there should be no difficulties with obtaining flour products, and not only those which are rationed.

There are also good stocks of all vegetables and fruit except cabbage. This also applies to canned and frozen fruit and vegetables. We even believe that the refrigeration industry should consider selling current stocks before the early vegetable season. We can expect an improvement in the supply of tea soon. We, unfortunately, have not had any supplies of it last month. Some 3,500 tons of it will appear in March. The supply of milk products should be very good. We have not had any drastic seasonal drop in milk procurement this year, which resulted, among other things, in the decision to make it possible to buy butter with a ration coupon for fats.

Possibilities also exist for improving the supply of meat and meat products before Easter. The percentage of pork supplied out of total supplies will rise from 20 percent in February to 34 percent in March. The percentage of bacon and cold cuts out of total market supplies will be the same as it was in December last year. In April, we will raise the purchase quota of sugar by half a kilogram. The community is exerting strong pressure to raise this quota even more because last year was a good one for the sugar industry. We want to be careful here, however, and wait for favorable circumstances for exporting sugar, receiving in return such essential goods as oil, syrup, corn flour, grain, and fodder.

[Question] From what you have said, we are still being kept in chains by rationing, to which we are only carrying out greater or smaller adjustments. The current decisions to eliminate the rationing of cigarettes have been accompanied by a considerable price rise. Is this really the only way to eliminate rationing?

[Answer] As far as cigarettes are concerned, I think it is. Although the market has recently been well supplied, with non-rationed cigarettes as well, this was also accompanied by a considerable outlay on imports. The suspension of rationing at the old prices would have made it necessary to further increase these outlays. This would be at the cost of other sectors of the market, for its quotas were insufficient and it became necessary for non-smokers to use their coupons, too.

[Question] However, some people bought sweets instead....

[Answer] This substitute will no longer be valid in April. This month will not be a typical one. It will be possible to buy sweets solely with coupons which specify they are for the purchase of sweets. In this way, we want to accumulate a suitable reserve (of about 1,600 tons). In connection with larger supplies from the confectionery industry, resulting from the fact that trade has assured this industry ingredients for production, it should be possible to put sweets on open sale from as early as 1 May, and as cigarette coupons were also used to purchase imported wines, these wines will be on open sale as of 21 March. The rationing of the remainin forms of alcohol will also be unnecessary.

The price difference between rationed and non-rationed alcohol is currently a symbolic one. Even in February people did not buy up a substantial number of coupons. I am also convinced that some alcohol purchases were made only because people possessed the coupon for alochol. Therefore, the withdrawal of coupons for these goods is dictated by life itself.

[Question] This leads me to another substitute -- coffee?

[Answer] The price of coffee has risen as a result of its price on world markets, where it currently costs $2,000 a ton. Unfortunately, in view of this, we will only possess a marginal amount of coffee. We ought to purchase about 30,000 tons of coffee in the entire year so as to satisfy the market to a moderate extent. There is no chance of this, although all possible attempts are being made in foreign trade. Small quantities of coffee will, therefore, appear for open sale even before Easter, when we will put about 1,000 tons of this commodity on the market.

[Question] The validity of footwear coupons is also expiring. Are you not anxious that there will be a mass buying of footwear after 1 April?

[Answer] The sale of footwear by coupon was an absolute necessity although it did not, of course, bring about a satisfactory solution. There are 10 million pairs of shoes for sale in stock at present, although another 8 million have not yet been produced. A majority of the population believed that the coupons were only intended for the purchase of winter footwear. Stocks were primarily composed of footwear for the whole year round. We must, therefore, prevent a considerable run on the shops at the end of March. Certain difficulties may occur, but by no means do they arise from the lack of footwear; they are due to technical reasons -- for example, as when 8 million people decide at the end of March to buy up any shoes that are available. I am, therefore, encouraging people to make this decision right now.

There is, on the other hand, less reason to fear the difficulties of purchasing summer footwear. This will go on sale at the beginning of April and we initially expect a great demand for footwear and maybe even a sell out. However, supplies will be double that of last year's and as time passes, there will be a market stabilization. At the same time we are beginning to gather stocks of footwear for the whole year, while contracts with industry should guarantee that the market is supplied to the point where there will be no need to reintroduce coupons during the spring or fall.

[Question] Since we are talking about industry, what is your view of the position of trade in relation to industry. I have in mind the readiness to draw up agreements and the honest way they are fulfilled, the issue of quality as well as the so-called subsidiary market, that is, the growing trend for trade between plants.

[Answer] All these phenomena, whose source is a lack of equilibrium, are in our view pathological. We are observing positive trends here although we continue to believe that about 15 percent of the industrial goods are escaping the market via transactions between plants. I believe that the number of these kinds of transactions will gradually diminish. The incentive for these kinds of activities to be dropped must, nevertheless, be the economic mechanisms which are also included in anti-inflation programs and adjustments made by the reform. These economic mechanisms are responsible for making trade a stronger partner for other sectors of the economy.

REPORT ON WALESA INTERVIEW ON SOLIDARITY IDEALS

AU2[illegible]1616 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19-20 Mar 83 p 3

[Zdzislaw P. Gwozdz report on interview with Lech Walesa in Gdansk; no date given]

[Text] Gdansk -- Attending the trial of the former internees has made Solidarity leader Lech Walesa tired. After this hard day he nevertheless agreed to receive the representative of DIE PRESSE and a Canadian colleague. How is he? "I feel splendid -- God grant that I should stay like this." He wants brief questions and attempts to reply concentratedly and quickly; however, his tiredness is noticeable. His assistant Mietek Wachowski reports on Walesa's everyday activities.

Walesa usually spends the morning in his apartment in the Zaspa district of Gdansk. There are constantly people coming and going: sometimes people want advice or aid, sometimes they believe they can give some advice. Lech Walesa tries to see them all. In the afternoon, when his boys Bogdan, Slawek, Przemek, and Jarek come back from school, Walesa devotes his time to them and their school problems. The talks with the children's teachers are mostly handled by his wife Danuta, because "when talking with Lech the woman teachers get easily embarassed and tend not to be sufficiently strict in judging the children."

Walesa has now more time, but still not enough time. Regarding his work at the Gdansk shipyard, he says: "Naturally I am still an employee of the shipyard, drawing my full pay, but without doing any work. To date, I have not been permitted to enter the shipyard premises."

His assessment of Poland's economic situation: "One glance into the newspapers is enough to show that the situation is bad. Millions of people are suffering privations. The endeavors of the authorities have not produced any noteworthy results thus far."

His assessment of the social problems in Poland is more optimistic: "I hope and firmly believe that our ideals will be victorious." He is turning more thoughtful, but his voice does not lose any of its determination, even though he is groping for words. "The problem is the time, and the price which society will pay for these ideals." Asked about politics, which obviously interest Walesa more and more, the workers' leader adopts a reserved position: "I don't know too much about it. I regard myself primarily as a trade unionist, and father of my family."

Asked about his recent statement -- "I have been walking on a slippery tightrope ever since I was released from internment" -- Lech Walesa says today: "I am still walking the tightrope. For some time now I have managed not to fall down, and I hope to be able to continue to stay up." Walesa regards it as a matter of course that he attended the Elbing trials of the internees, as well as the recently adjourned trial of Anna Walentynowicz. "They are our colleagues, who defended us and wanted to carry out our decisions. That is the reason they are now in prison or detained. It is my duty and the duty of us all to free them as quickly as possible from this situation in which they find themselves now."

I remain a Trade Unionist Who Wants To Do Something

Above all he does not want to break his word, and thus says very emphatically: "When I took the office of chairman of Solidarity both regionally and at the national level, I took an oath of loyalty to the statutes and resolutions of the trade union. Hence I must make every effort to help these people."

In connection with the trials, Walesa said the workers should employ new methods of exerting pressure on the authorities. He repeats: I was and continue to be a trade unionist who wants to do something, with arguments, with effective arguments. I have attempted a lot. I wrote letters. Politeness would require that I should get a reply. But I never got any."

And how about Corporal Walesa's letter to General Jaruzelski, which was published in the Polish press but caused a great deal of confusion? The answer is brief: "The letter was reported verbatim, without omitting a single word, though without my consent. There were also other letters that I was supposed to have written."

"We Have Worked Out Effective Means of Pressure"

Regarding means of pressure Walesa, who has repeatedly read Gandhi's biography and keeps going back to this book, declared: "Our possibilities to exert pressure can be regionally effective. One cannot enforce the same forms everywhere. What counts, above all, is successes leading toward the ultimate goals. I believe in the prudence of the enterprises and regions. We have worked out many effective means by pressure, many have not yet been tested." There are simple means, he says, such as cancelling one's TV licenses during the summer months. "That would be a considerable loss for the public purse. And it would give us more time for taking walks."

"Or, we might stop buying the poor-quality vodka and instead make our own fruit wines for family holidays. Should we carry this through, it would also be a form of protest. It may sound ridiculous, but our activists in the regions are quite capable of thinking up many nice and effective means of pressure."

What does trade unionist Walesa think of the new trade unions that have been founded since the beginning of this year? "They do not interest me. I am bound by my oath and feel committed to implement what I have sworn. In the future I would be pleased, however, to have competition in my work." Walesa immediately modifies this statement: "They should be in accordance with the signed, international conventions, and at the same time be accepted by society, and be effective. If such pluralism also makes possible activities for everyone else, for everyone who can represent his views, then cooperation will be feasible."

Official statements and the analyses of many Western observers express the opinion that Solidairty is buried. This statement fails to arouse Walesa. His words are quiet and determined; he believes that no one succeeded or will succeed in burying these ideals which he has represented. He says: "These ideals were not invented by us. The workers will demand their rights many more times under this banner. I believe that they are immortal and will -- ultimately -- be victorious."

In Walesa's apartment there is a large portrait of the pope. The second trip to Poland of the head of the Catholic Church is a topic that comes up whenever one talks with people in Poland. Many people expect from this visit a breakthrough regarding the country's plight. Will the workers' leader Walesa meet with the pope from Poland in his homeland? "I would be glad if I could meet with the holy father. But I know that in our country many, perhaps all, people want to see the pope. This wonderful, clever man has a lot to tell us all, both regarding questions of morals and regarding the mistakes we have made. As far as I am concerned, I will do everything to ensure that the pope visits us."

The Workers Get Nothing for Free

What philosophy of life is represented by trade unionist Walesa, what is his message to the workers whose idol he has become? "The workers, no matter in what country, get nothing for free. The concepts of values and the improvement of living conditions must always be somehow won through struggles. The struggles of the 20th and 21st century will naturally be different from those in the past. While in the past, for example, machines were destroyed because people imagined that it was these machines which deprived them of their jobs, the workers of today will not destroy so much. Rather, they will build and modify. And the basic idea will continue to be that these changes should serve as many people as possible."

SWIRGON ADDRESSES FOREIGN JOURNALISTS IN WARSAW

LD181554 Warsaw PAP in English 1345 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 March -- PUWP CC Secretary Waldemar Swirgon and Central Committee Youth Department head Leszek Miller today met foreign correspndents accredited in Warsaw to answer a number of detailed questions about young people and youth organizations in Poland. Answering one of the first questions, Swirgon conceded that the membership of youth organizations in Poland decreased in the recent period. But the quality of the activists' work increased, he added. This does not mean that we do not attach importance to quantity, but a good quality of work is to produce an increase in membership in the future, said Swirgon. "Who are we sighting against today?," asked Waldemar Swirgon and replied: "Neither against Solidarnosc or against the ZSL (Independent Student Association). Our opponent is the underground -- those who themselves decided to be our enemies."

N. TIKHONOV ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 21 MARCH

Itinerary for Visit

LD211932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG) -- Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Ministerial Council Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov arrived in Belgrade today, Monday, on a official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

Tikhonov was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Premier Milka Planinc, Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, Secretary for National Defense Admiral Branko Mamula and other prominent Yugoslav figures.

The Soviet premier is accompanied by First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission Nikolay Inozemtsev, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Vitaliy Morozov and other figures.

Official talks between the two countries' delegations headed by Milka Planinc and Nikolay Tikhonov respectively begin tomorrow evening by the Yugoslav premier in honour of Premier Tikhonov at which toasts will be exchanged.

The Soviet premier's programme for tomorrow includes visits to the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre, the Unknown Hero Monument on Mt. Avala and the Siet war veterans cemetary. Nikolay Tikhonov will also plant a tree of peace in Belgrade's Friendship Park.

On Wednesday, March 23, the Soviet premier will visit Zagreb, the capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia.

Tikhonov's visit to Yugoslavia closes on March 25.

Press Review

LD211758 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia expects with exceptional attention the visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, writes the Yugoslav press.

Leading Yugoslav papers concentrate on the fact that relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR are developing successfully in all domains in spite of certain differences in the two countries' internal as well as foreign policies.

During his visit between March 21 and 25, at the invitation of Yugoslavia Premier Milka Planinc, the highest Soviet official and his hosts will exchange views on a broad and extensive scale about a large number of international questions and about bilateral cooperation.

Yugoslav daily BORBA particular stresses that economic, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation has produced very good results in recent years.

The paper ECONOMIC REVIEW, in noting that commodity exchange between the two countries reached maximum, expresses confidence that Tikhonov's visit will afford one more chance of considering the superior forms of economic cooperation.

The paper adds that on the Yugoslavia side there are no reasons for slowing down economic cooperation. Moreover, this visit will also be an opportunity to have talks on the further promotion and enlargement of cooperation. During this visit, a three-years programme of cultural cooperation between the two countries is understood to be signed.

Most papers point out that the Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's first partner in economic cooperation.

The Novi Sad paper DNEVNIK considers that Tikhonov's dialogue with Yugoslav functionaries will also be valuable because, despite different views on some questions, both sides have been for years cooperating to their mutual satisfaction. The paper further writes that the exchange of views on events on the international political scene will represent one of dominant subjects in pending talks. In view of current disturbing international trends, the existence of a number of trouble spots and the world-wide economic crisis, the Yugoslav paper BORBA writes, views will also be exchanged in Belgrade on detente in Europe and nonaligned countries' activities aimed at easing tensions and establishing the atmosphere of confidence.

Stressing that Tikhonov's visit confirms the friendship, the Zagreb daily VJESNIK writes that Yugoslav peoples will cordially welcome the arrival of the eminent guest from the Soviet Union.

VJESNIK, as well as other Yugoslav papers, gives prominence to commentaries recalling that the successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is based on the principles of equality and the two countries' important joint documents, such as the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement.

The Yugoslav press particularly emphasizes the contribution given to the successful development of the two countries by Presidents Tito and Brezhnev.

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet media reportage on Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.A. Tikhonov's visit to Yugoslavia, see the Eastern Europe section of the 21 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

VISIT OF CUBAN MINISTER OF CULTURE REPORTED

Received by Ribicic 18 March

LD181618 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) — Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Armando Hart Dalvalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee Politburo and Cuban minister of culture, who is paying an official visit to our country at the head of a delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Culture. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the conversation.

In a friendly conversation emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the positive development of mutual relations, and there are significant possibilities and mutual readiness for the further progress of these relations. Armando Hart Davalos conveyed an invitation from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the CCP Central Committee, to Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, inviting him to visit Cuba. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Mitja Ribicic spoke about the topical economic and political situation in our country and the activity of the LCY. During the conversation views were exchanged on topical international questions, especially with regard to developments in Latin America and Europe. Emphasis was placed on the need for joint action in the UN, UNESCO, and other international organizations on the basis of the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries concerning the struggle for peace, comprehensive economic and cultural cooperation and progress in the world.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD182100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, Mar 18 (TANJUG) -- A three-year programme of educational, scientific and cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba was signed today (Friday) in Belgrade. The new three-year programme envisages further development and advancement of the successful Yugoslav-Cuban cooperation in fields of education, science and culture. The exchange of scholarships for specialization and postgraduate studies will be continued as well as the awarding of scholarships to Cuban students of Slavic studies to participate in Slavist seminars in Yugoslavia.

Direct cooperation will be established between Belgrade and Havana universities and direct cooperation will continue between the Universities of Sarajevo and Las Villas on the basis of an agreement already concluded.

The programme gives a prominent position to the continuation of cooperation between the Council of the Academy of Science and Arts of the SFRY and the Cuban Academy of Science.

The new three-year programme was signed by Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Yugoslav Institute for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation and Armando Hart Davalos, Cuban minister of culture.

STAMBOLIC CABLES UN ON ANTIDISCRIMINATION DAY

LD201131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0728 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 March (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message from the president of the SFRY to the Special Committee of the United Nations for the Struggle Against Apartheid.

The message expresses full support for the efforts of the international community, united in the United Nations organization and based on the principles and aims of its Charter, for the final liquidation of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid as the most shameful remnants of a system incompatible with human dignity and the elevated courses of civilization.

Finding lasting inspiration in the United Nations Charter and the policy of nonalignment, the message states that Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned countries, most decisively opposes any endangering, fettering, and eradication of the most elementary rights of any nation to decide its own fate in freedom and independence, realizing its vital interests without the pressures of domination, oppression, and exploitation by others.

The demands of the vast majority of mankind under the auspices of the world organization are directed today against the flagrant negation of man's rights and basic freedoms in the south of the African continent.

For years the regime in South Africa, contrary to the wishes of the international community, has been crudely violating and ignoring the many decisions of the United Nations and to this day is continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia. The apartheid regime in Pretoria, with its expansionist policy and acts of aggression against sovereign countries, represents not only a constant danger to the independence, security, and integrity of neighboring countries, but a serious threat to stability and peace in the world.

This is all the more reason why, the message goes on to stress, the president of the SFRY is convinced of the need for even more forceful manifestations of solidarity, support, and assistance from the international community for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Azania [South Africa] and Namibia and for even broader and firmer international action in condemning the racist minority regime in South Africa and in introducing comprehensive sanctions against it.

Such courses of action, which received full support at the recent Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned in New Delhi as well, incontestably lead toward further victory for freedom, justice, and dignity -- the highest values of mankind. In pursuit of these aims, the SFRY Presidency's message concludes, Yugoslavia will continue to consistently support the messages and recommendations of the international community, in order to bring about the final eradication of colonialism and policies opposed to the norms of international behavior, thereby contributing to the realization of the principles and aims of the United Nations and the strengthening of the independence of individual countries and thus of peace and equal cooperation in the world.

SUKOVIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BEIJING 18 MAR

LD182239 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG) -- The value of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is to increase greatly in keeping with agreements reached at the just ended session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Mixed Committee for Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

A delegation of Yugoslavia, headed by Yugoslav Vice Premier Mijat Sukovic, returned today, Friday, to Belgrade from Beijing where it took part in the mixed committee session.

The Yugoslav delegation has been received in Beijing by Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang and State Council President Zhao Ziyang.

It has been agreed that from next year the two countries coordinate their commodity lists and set down priority commodities which would represent the basis of their long-term trade.

It was also decided that interested Yugoslav and Chinese enterprises, by the end of the first half of 1983 at the latest, conclude agreements, on the realization of 20 industrial coproduction projects, as well as complete negotiations on another eleven such projects.

China has also offered to Yugoslav enterprises to participate in the reconstruction of several factories in Tientsin.

By delivering equipment and engaging its experts Yugoslavia manifested its readiness to participate in opening coal and copper mines with the aim of ensuring a long-term supply with these raw materials.

The two countries have also stated interest in (?developing) banking-financial cooperation.

MOJSOV VIEWS RESULTS OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

NOVA MAKEDONIJA Interview

LD182122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Skopje, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The very holding of the seventh summit in New Delhi represents a great success if we consider the present difficulties in international relations that could have immobilized the Nonaligned Movement, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated in an interview to tomorrow's edition of the Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA.

Many heads of state and government, both in speeches in the general debate and in numerous reciprocal meetings, expressed the united assessment that the summit in New Delhi represents something new in the movement in its constructive spirit, tolerant atmosphere, and mutual negotiation in the search for ways to reach consensus on all questions. At earlier summits, Mojsov stressed, many different tendencies came to the fore and these tendencies were often sharply opposed. In New Delhi, however, according to Lazar Mojsov, the summit was held in an atmosphere of general harmony and endeavors by all delegations to place the Nonaligned Movement firmly back on its feet, to prepare it for action, for new initiatives and alternatives, and for a way out of the present difficulties in the world. Even when some questions were, to a considerable degree, controversial, and these questions arise out of the diversity and specific geopolitical position of individual nonaligned countries, and when there were conflicts between individual nonaligned countries -- such as the Iran-Iraq war and other regional conflicts -- the seventh summit succeeded through great efforts and many consultations in finding a basis for joint action. Work on the basis of consensus, on the basis of general agreement and in the atmosphere of democratic dialogue and tolerance characterized the seventh summit and made it one of the series of historical meetings of nonaligned heads of state and government from Belgrade in 1961 to New Delhi this year.

The seventh summit in New Delhi, in Mojsov's opinion, produced very significant documents as a result of its hard work, particularly in the political and economic committees. Only a thorough analysis of the declaration of the New Delhi summit will show to what extent this summit will make a new and constructive contribution to the Nonaligned Movement's efforts to become an ever more present and active factor on the international scene. As Mojsov stressed, the "message from New Delhi" is also an exceptionally important document that gives a summarized analysis of the present difficult situation in the world and new proposals for a way out of the current difficulties.

Enumerating the various initiatives of the seventh summit, Lazar Mojsov mentioned first of all the appeal to the great world powers to end the arms race, the appeal to the developed countries to solve common economic problems through dialogue and cooperation and not confrontation, the call for the renewal of the North-South dialogue that would produce new actions for restructuring the present unjust international economic relations, the decision of the summit to bring up and resolve the problem of Namibia on the basis of the decisions of the UN Security Council, and to resolve the Middle East conflict, to which end a group of eight nonaligned countries was chosen to follow the action for guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and finally, the appeal for an immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq war. Iraq and Iran accepted this appeal and also the role that Indira Gandhi, as coordinator of the movement, should play in the immediate future in the direction of finding realistic bases for an end to the war as soon as possible.

Speaking next about the immediate actions of the nonaligned, Lazar Mojsov said that the movement will carry out a large number of concrete actions, and that it is expected that the movement will become increasingly present on the international scene. One of its first tests, according to Mojsov, will be the coming sixth UNCTAD conference in Belgrade, at which Indira Gandhi will present the message of the New Delhi conference on the solution of all difficulties in international economic relations.

Sarajevo TV Interview

LD212215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Sarajevo, March 21 (TANJUG) -- The constructive spirit, the atmosphere of tolerance and mutual trust and new aspirations of the nonaligned countries, regardless of their differences and the regions they come from, are the main characteristics of the seventh summit which will reach its full expression in the years to come, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov said in an interview to Sarajevo Television broadcast this evening (Monday).

The seventh summit, said Mojsov, singled out from the profusion of adopted documents five most important messages for the further action of the nonaligned countries. The summit also addressed a message and an appeal to big powers to sit down at the negotiation table and find a compromise which would lead to disarmament, he said. The industrial and rich countries were called upon to try to find through a joint dialogue the answers to the grave situation in international financial relations.

The third message of the summit focuses on the core of the Mideast problem, the right of the Palestinian people to independence, self-determination and the creation of its own state, said Mojsov.

The fourth priority task for the nonaligned is an action in the Security Council towards making ultimate efforts to solve the problem of Namibia which has been delayed for five years now.

The fifth message and one of the mainlines for the future activity of the nonaligned is an effort to solve the Iraqi-Iranin war, the federal secretary for foreign affairs specified.

"In which way and to which extent the developed coutnries have understood the message of the seventh summit will be known at 6th UNCTAD session to be soon held in Belgrade at which Indira Gandhi will transmit to the developed world the stands of the nonaligned countries", stressed Mojsov.

Referring to the economic problems of the world and the discussions on this topic at the seventh summit, Lazar Mojsov stressed that the overindebtedness of the underdeveloped countries had reached incredible dimensions. The underdeveloped and developing countries in many ways bear the burden of the costs of equipment and technology which the industrial countries have transferred on them, while the prices of raw materials have reached their lowest in this decade, said Mojsov.

"I am confident that the seventh summit will go down in the history of the Movement of Nonalignement for the attention it devoted to world economic problems, for its initiatives, the appeal for cooperation of all countries, above all industrially developed countries, in the joint solving of problems besetting the world today", said the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Lazar Mojsov, in this interview.

BUDVA MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEE EXPELS MEMBERS

LD191503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Budva, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Last night the Budva League of Communists Municipal Committee discussed the political responsibility of the members of the recently dissolved basic organization of the League of Communists in the organs of administration and services of the Municipal Assembly. It was stated that these members bear full political responsibility for the illegality in the work of the organs and services in this environment. Their inconsistent behavior in implementing set tasks caused slackness, conformity, and faintheartedness in the work, which resulted in serious consequences for the sociopolitical and economic life of Budva.

It was decided to expel Scepan Buric [name as received], director of the Municipal Assembly Income Administration; Bogdan Bjeletic [name as received], and Djoko Pavlovic [name as received], Municipal Assembly inspectors; Petar Petricevic [name as received], head of the survey department; Petar Strugar [name as received], public attorney; and Petar Franeta [name as received], head of the Budva Municipal Assembly property and legal service from the League of Communists. The committee decided to punish 11 workers in the organs and services of the Municipal Assembly with the last warning and 24 workers in this environment with a warning.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES STUDENTS ON NATIONALISM

AU191953 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] Mostar, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, talked with students and teachers of Mostar University about current problems of education and training at this institution of higher learning.

Branko Mikulic referred to the latest endeavors by nationalist and anticommunist forces -- which were also noted in Hercegovina -- to manipulate the young generations, especially those in high schools. Nationalist outbursts, such as signing of nationalist songs, flaunting Ustasha, Chetnik and fascist symbols, attempting divisions on a nationalist basis, removing bilingual signs and the like, which have been noted in some high school centers, serve as a warning that the enemy seed is yielding fruit in some places.

How is it possible, Mikulic asked, that after 38 years of common life in a socialist, self-managing, and brotherly Yugoslavia, filled with a struggle for better life and true prosperity of all our peoples and nationalities, young people are being poisoned with such inhuman ideology and beliefs.

In this connection he pointed out the responsibility of the school in which the upbringing function has been neglected, as well as the responsibility of the parents and all organized socialist forces for helping the young people to discern the aims and the methods of the hostile forces and to avoid the increasingly aggressive attempts at manipulation and indoctrination.

Branko Mikulic pointed out that in this respect it is necessary that all schools and teaching programs and extracurricular activities pay special attention to acquainting the young people with the perfidious aims and methods of hostile forces, so that in any concrete situation they may be able to find the right bearings. It would be necessary, Branko Mikulic cited by way of example, to explain to the young people what the purpose and aim are of the more and more blatant manipulation of the masses by the clergy, which is present here in Hercegovina, too. It is running in the same way as on the eve and during the war, which led to horrible slaughters and suffering of the people. All this can be explained and the enemy can be unmasked with uncontrovertible arguments from our past and our present, Mikulic stressed.